INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ORIENTAL

Additional Details of the Affair at Port Royal Ferry.

Our Map of the Scene of General Stevens' Operations.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The United States steam transport Oriental, Captain Turo, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Port Royal, S. C., which port she left on the morning of the

The mainland was still in possession of General Stevens ho is awaiting reinforcements. Two regiments had re turned to Hilton Head. General Stevens arrived at Hilon Head on the 5th, in the steamer Matanzas, from Beau fort, and after transacting some important business re-

The Oriental brings the following passengers: Captain P. Narenkiesoil, of the Forty-sixth regiment New York Volunteers; Captain W. J. Rogers, Charles H. Constort, Henry Fenner, L. R. Cator, Wm. Freeborn, Jo-seph Soloman, Francis Herbert, Gee. Spry, Edward Mart-ling, D. Compton, Thos. Craven, J. C. Furnell—and eigh-teen in the steerage.

The United States steam transport Ocean Queen would leave Port Royal soon for New York. We are indebted to Purser Alaheus, of the Oriental, for

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 3, 1862. Mainland—Evacuation of Two Batteries by the En Main and - Evacuation of Two Batteries by the Enemy-Copture of One Heavy Gun by General Stevens-Successful Completion of the Day's Work-Shelling by the Gunboats of the Woods, and Slaughler of the Rebels-Burning

I returned to Hilton Head too late to-day to get off any es to the HERALD by the Vanderbilt, which at an early hour this morning for New York. Before this reaches you you will have received a brie uncement of an expedition to the mainland and a short but sharp and brilliant skirmish in the neigh borhood of Bort Royal Forry, on New Year's Day. I will ow give you a detailed report of the affair.

afternoon last it became known to a few a Hiiton Head that a movement was to be made on the last day of the old year, or on the first of the new year, by a naval force of some strength, which had for its object the capture of the rebel battery at Port Royal Ferry, situated on the mainland, and also the infliction of a sudde blow on the rebels, which would show them that we were ot asleep, besides giving them proof that we were a day as New Year's.
But few details were developed on that day, and

very definite came to the knowledge of any of us until the wing morning.

On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, the gunboat Ot Commander Thomas H. Stevens, having on board nander C. P. R. Rogers and acting Flag Lieutenant on, of the Wabash—the former having been detailed by Flag Officer Dupont to command the naval portion of the expedition, and to co-operate with General Stevensand the gunboat Hale, temporarily in charge of Lieute ned up Beaufort river to Beaufort. Two and two cutters, each armed with a Dahlgren ed the gunboats, the Ottawa towing the Upshur and Midshipman Wallace, Lieutenant Luce and Midshipman Lowrie, respectively, and the Pembina towing the first cutter, in command of Lieutenant Irwin man Pearson, and the second cutter in charge of Mr. Kemp, Master, and Midshipman Johnson. Assistant Surgeon J. T. Magee, from the Wabash, accompani the flotilla of small boats, to render, if necessary, surgied until night, in order not to excite suspicions, when they were to preceed to a point nearer the scene of con

At noon the Forty-seventh New York regiment, Lieu to orders received the previous evening, and embarked upon the steamboats Boston, Captain Johnson, and the Delaware; Captain Cannon, which were in readiness to receive them. Your correspondent was fortunate enough to get on Board the Boston, and accompanied the Forty-seventh regiment to Botufort. We got under way at should half-past three and steamed up to Beaufort.

The Sencea, Commender Ammen, and the ferryboat Eiten, Lieutenant Bord commanding, got under way at the same time that we did, and also proceeded as far as the mouth of the Beaufort river, when they seemed to following our course. As it was understood that they were to convoy us, their course seemed a little singupar, as it showed a probable difference in instructions. I have since learned that General Sherman counter manded an order too late to notify Captain Ammen, and he proceeded up Broad river, following his instructions he was recalled by the flagship. His instructions were changed in one respect only, and he again went up Broad river to the mouth of Port Royal river, where he laid at muchor for the night. But of the Seneca more anchored, and Captain Johnson, Colonel Perry and your structions and the latter for information. After spending an hour or two at the Hotel de Beaufort that was, which is new occupied by Messrs. Stimson and DeGraw, agents for Adams' Express, I called upon Gen. Stevens, at his best quarters, and obtained a pass to go overland to Port Royal forry. White there he invited the ropresentatives of the press to his private spartment, where he explaned the object of the expedition and his general plan of attack for the morrow. He intended strike a New Year's blow by captur ing the rebel battery at the ferry, and, after removing the guns which might be found there, to destroy the work and return to the island again. The movement was not intended to extend into the main and, nor did it look towards the interruption of the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah, or the and sufficient seasons for not attempting these things. which it is netmecessary to give in this account. After fully explaining his plan of attack, he bade us good even ing, and we retised, as he was extremely busy in pre-paring everything to insure success, and to prevent acti-

the ferry, and the remainder were to leave at midnight—the Forty eventh and Forty eighth New York Volunteers were to leave at daylight in the Bosion and Belaware, and go by the crack to Con-aw river and rendervous at a brickyard and asset General Stevens there. These two forces, uniting, were to proceed up the main-lend and attack the buttery on the right, while a detachment would cross in freet, at the ferry, and make an assault upon the work, and ad-

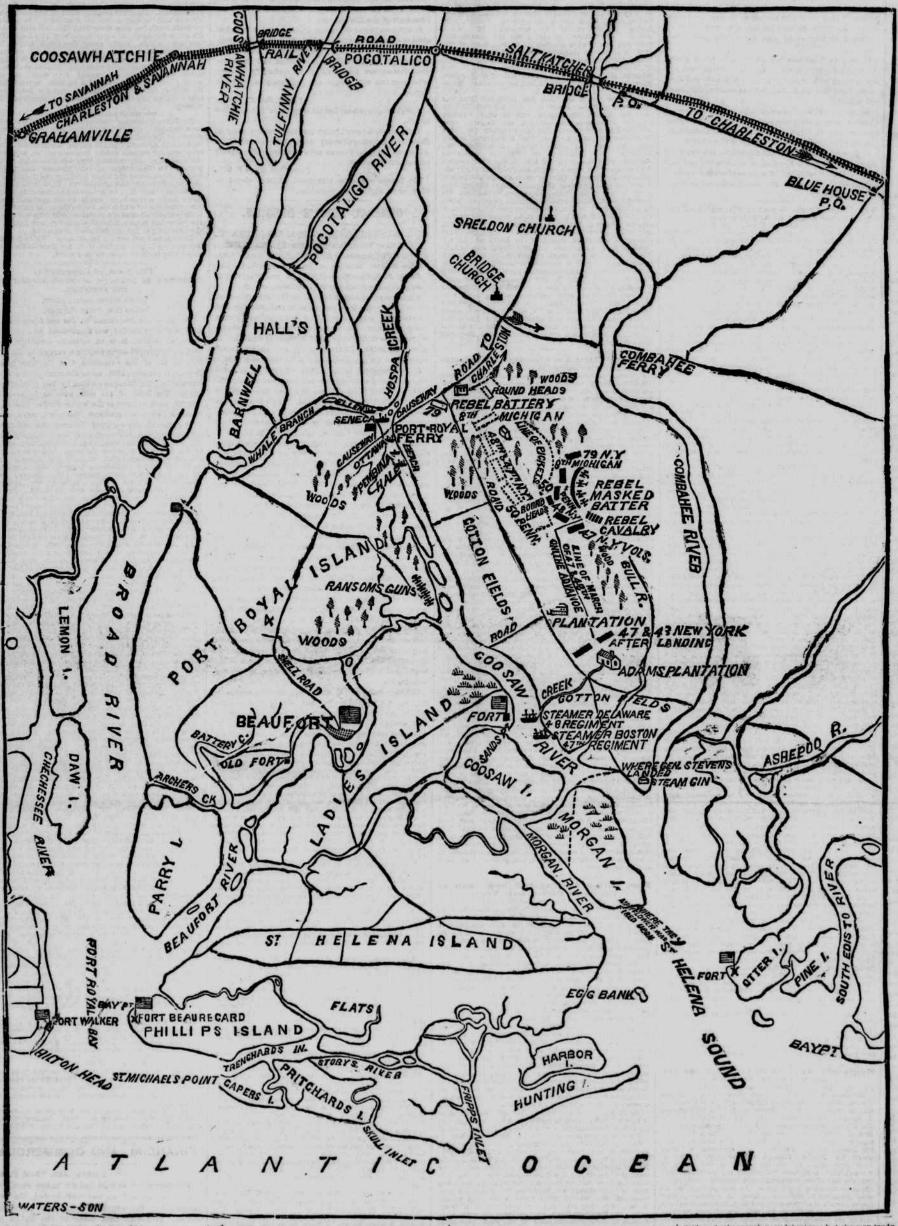
detardment would creat in feast, at the ferry, and make an assault upon the work, adard by a third detachment on the jet of the work, were were to cross above the fort and work up. The landappes were to be at dayligh. That is the plen in rough. How it succeeded will be seen as I proceed in my account of the affair.

At five o'co k on New Ye'v's morning, I was in saddle upon one of the ment specifive mag at is possible to imagine. Finished to go twards the ferry, but libring thought differently, and of er in hour's vexations experiments, in which the stubborn beast performed where the stubborn of the stu

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS AT PORT ROYAL FERRY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

DRAWN BY LIEUT. COLONEL FRAZER, FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The dotted lines and parallelograms show the position during the night of the day after the battle. The black lines and parallelograms show the position during the engagement and when ordered to retire.



and man off his teach, who knewly how to manage the hourse, of course, and came near strking out what brains he had where he had threes the manded that he had when he had threes the manded that he had when he had threes the manded that he had when he had threes the manded that he had when he had threes the manded that he had when he had threes the manded that he had when he had three he standed that he had when he had three he had the had when he had three he had the had when he had three he had the had the

field made the march very laborious; but the men trudged cheerfully on, the sailors pulling along the howitzers, and eeger for brush. One of the wheels of a howitzer carriage bio's while passing over this field; but the piece was still pulled and carried on. On reaching an open field, about a mile and a half from the forry, where all the troops but the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth had emerged from a line of woods which run at right angles with the main road, a rebel battery of four guns (probably field pieces), opened fire on the skirnishers and the Michigan Eighth in front. The column was immeliately halited, and two companies of the Highlanders thrown out as skirmishers on the left finite; seven companies of the Michigan Eighth wore deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Graves and Major Watson, in front, and three companies, under Col. Fenton, were beld as a reserve in the rear. The Eighth Michigan line of skirmishers advanced under a scattering fire from the enemy, who were in line of battle on the main road in the woods, and pushed up within pistol shot before they could see the rebels. At this moment they heard the order to fire, and as one man they do opped and escaped a terrific velley of murketry from at least fifteen bundred men. In an instant they were up and a charge was made on the enemy. A brink skirmish ensued for ten or fifteen minutes, in which Major Watson was wounded by a musket ball in the thigh, and foll, and two loads of dead and wounded were afterwards carried away by the rebels. Meanwhile the Highlanders were skirmishing, as well as a portion of the Forty-seventh, which had got in on the right of the enemy, who were in rifle pits at that point. The snemy were driven back a pace, and the skirmish was quite het until General Stevens ordered a recall. While the skirmishers on the right flank, isoking towards the battery at the ferry, the Fiftieh Peensylvania was formed on the front, and covered by a line of skirmishers; next was the Eighth sich page, and behind t

column of the rebels, and kill and wound eleven or twelve at one swoop. The rebels suffered greatly by this well directed fire, losing fifty or sixty a least. At dusk they sent in a flag of truce by three horsener, to ask of Ger. Stevens a cessation of hestilities for two hours, and leave to bury their dead and carry away their wounded. A flag was sent out in return to grant an hour's suspension of hestilities; but the rebels could not be found to communicate with. On the road were found the bodies of a Lieutonart of the Palmetto Grard and two privates, herribly magled and torn to nices, evidently from the explosion of an eleven-inch shell. Several privates and end and all clientenent, who subsequently died, were found and client to the hospital, hadly cut to pieces with fragments of order to the hospital, hadly cut to pieces with fragments of the rebels. All over the field were evidences of the horribic deals. All over the field were evidences of the horribic deals, and the state of the rebels. They were shilled and care to the hospital, hadly cut to pieces with fragments of the rebels. They were shilled until they all back out of range. An attack was shilled a very large number of the rebels. They were explosed during the night job the sensing did not appear, and the night peace in did not one me bivonacking and getting a little sleep of the trop and by ready to take their part in the conflict, if it should over the open air. The grant had not one of the rebels of the part in the conflict, if it should be an additional to the part in the conflict, if it should be a should be a should be a second night with little or no steep, but without a word of complaint.

In the marning (thursday) preparations were in the passed a second night with little or no steep, but without a word of complaint.

In the marning (thursday) preparations were in the passed a second night with little or no steep, but without a word of complaint.

In the marning (thursday) preparations were in the passed a passed as second night with litt

mander loggers on the gunoat, through it rules and Cogwell—the latter being on the Uttawa-materia'ly aided in the precision of the guni Major Myora' system proved a complete succession, and proved to the satisfaction enothing better could be devised for the purguithems of the corps, including Lieutenar who came the day following the affair, perforduties in the most creditable manner, and honorable mention from the General command:
Altogather, the movement designed by Gevens was most admirably carried out, and process in every detail. What was proposed to be accomplished in every detail, and the objects of dition fully attained. General Stevens is entitlered to the affair. He acted bravely and throughout, and evin ed the highest qualities of man. We shall hear more of him before the closed. His staff acted their part well, and to eatisfaction.

Of the men I must saw that they acted like

closed. His staff acted their part well, and to every one's satisfaction.

Of the men I must say that they acted like veterans. They received the enemy's fire with perfect coolness and calm courage, and performed the most dangerous service in the face of an enemy which outnumbered them two to one, in so brilliant and brave a manner as to elicit the highest praise of General Stevens and the officers of the navy. They showed that they could be relied upon at any time to perform whatever they were called upon to do, and that they were the superiors of the enemy's troops opposed to them. Viewed in every possible light, the affair must be considered ominently a successful one, which will hear its truits hereafter. The mo al effect must be very depressing to the enemy, as it was inspiriting to us.

I beg to seturn my thanks to Commander Regers and the officers of the Ottawa for their warm hospitality to your special, who finds himself again greatly in their debt.

Lancenda liet, se far as I could obtain them, of the

debt.
I append a list, so far as I could obtain them, of the names of those killed and wounded on our side.—
EIGHTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT, COLONEL PENTON.
KILED.

Major Amasa B. Watson, in the thigh, not serious.

Privates.

Adam B. Miller, Company A; slightly wounded in the sif of the right leg.

alf of the right leg.

— Armstrong, Company A; badly wounded in leg.

Ames Willoughby, Company B; wounded in upp high.

Nathaniel K. Strayer, Company C; wounded by frag-nent of shell in calf of left leg.

James W. Peck, Company I; in left thigh.

Wm. Wood, Company I; in right leg.

John Adams, Company A; probably taken prisoner John Adams, tempany A, proceedy taken present after being wounded.

Two privates in the Forty-sixth, and one or two in the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, were very slightly wounded, and one or two in the Fennsylvania regiments were scratched. These comprise all our casualties. All the wounded are dong very well indeed, and none will less life or limb. The enemy's loss must have been

very heavy.

They retreated on the night of the list to Garner's Corner, five miles back from the ferry, and there they are making their dispositions to defend the railroad and resist our advance further into the country. They experienced a wholesome fright, and will not alon forget our New Year's call upon the mainland.

OUR WAI SAW INLET CORRESPONDENCE.

The United States Batteries on Tybee Island—The British Steamer Fingal—The Gallant Operations of Our Navy. When I forwarded to you my last hastily written comnunication, we were lying in Warsaw Sound, near its en-trance, and directly abreast an abandoned sand battery, trance, and directly abreast an abandon occupying an excellent position upon one of the outer-most points of Great Warsaw Island. Had it been com-pleted and guns mounted, it might have proved a for-midable obstacle to the entrance of a fiset, as it com-manded the principal channel, and ships are compelled to pass close to it when entering the harbor. When our unboats first made their appearance, beading in for the sound, such was the haste of the "chivalry" in making themselves scarce that they left behind them in their ows, carts, boats, &c. When the Alabama entered the bay and steamed up post the Sem nole, Pembina and Henry Andrew, the cay was rather hazy, causing her heavy black hull to loom up like that of a double banked frigate, and producing an immeuse sensation among the seceshers, who were busily engaged in throwing up a battery on Skidaway Island, near the entrance to Agustine creek. This stream runs from the head of Warsaw Sound to the Savannah river, between Forts Pulaski an I Jackson; consequently our blockade of it cats off all communication with Savannah from the south by water.
With the aid of glasses the aforesaid chivalry could be

seen striking their tents and making ready for a regular Bull run stampede, in evident trepidation and expecta-tion of a shower of shot and shelt, a la Port Royal; but we magnanimously pussed tham by for the present, hav-ing higher game in view. The British steamer Fingal, blankets and other contraband of war, is now watching for an opportunity to make her escape, and if she tries it in our vicinity she will find that the Alabama is not to

to our vicinity sie will find that the Alabama is not to be caught napping.

All along the beach in front of the deserted breastwork were strewed barrels of rosin and pitch, which had been washed ashore from the wreck of a schooner outside the harbor, and for several days the different ships had parties of men on shore collecting and boating them off. After they had supplied themselves with barrows, lum-

ber, &c., the remainder was set on fire and destroyed. On Thursday, Dec. 26, while reconneitring the woods on Great Warsaw Island, the Surgeon's steward and Carpenter's mate attached to the Alabama discovered a fine yawl boat over lwenty feet in length moved up a creek [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]